

TOWN COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING

All of the members of the Town Council met at the regular meeting Friday evening and the following business was transacted after the minutes of the previous meeting were accepted by motion of Ald. Wallace and Hogg:

Ald. Ramboottin and Wallace—That the town extend the water works into J. H. Wilson's house and the school house.

Ald. Ramboottin and Flinigan—That the accounts as certified by the finance committee be paid:

Western Municipal News, \$ 5 14
Dr. Paquaham, " 11 50
Canadian Fairbanks Morris, 20 00
Crown Lumber Co., " 06 35
W. H. James, " 3 85
C. G. Viger, " 28 00
R. H. Hogg, " 1 00
David Young, " 4 00
Roy M. Allen, " 4 00

Ald. Gaudin and Hogg—That F. L. Mallory be offered the position of auditor for the balance of the year at \$45.

Ald. Henderson and Wallace—That W. W. Brown be permitted to make sewer connection from his residence to the mainline of Sixth avenue and Crowfoot street. The town to supply four-inch pipe to the street line.

Mr. Hugh Bro, asked for a reduction of the water rates for the Palace Hotel, pointing out that they now had nothing to sell and that the public generally was receiving more benefit than they were. The subject was laid over for consideration at a special meeting to be held on July 21. An offer from P. C. Viger to sell his electric light plant to the town for \$7,500 was also left over for consideration.

Mr. Viger, who was requested to make his proposition in writing.

SERBIAN RELIEF

The following letter from the London Committee in control of the Serbian Relief Work explains the need for Serbian Relief Funds now being raised in Canada:

"We are co-operating with the French government in maintaining large colonies for Serbian refugees in Corsica and Southern France and we have also undertaken to relieve the distress, by sending food and clothing, of 80,000 Serbian prisoners in Germany."

"In addition a hospital unit has been dispatched to Paris for the use of the Serbian army."

"On Saturday there arrived in this country 103 Serbian children who are now housed at Oxford. The Serbian Relief Fund has undertaken to educate and maintain these children, so you can readily see that funds are not only urgently needed to enable us to successfully carry on this most important undertaking."

"Such much money can you spare to feed and clothe these Serbian prisoners, provide medical necessities for the Serbian army or educate the Serbian children who have been sent to England? Mail it today to Mr. J. S. Dennis, president Serbian Relief Committee, Ottawa, or Mr. E. C. Clarke, secretary, 420 15th Avenue west, Calgary."

Janis Rhodolles has had word from his son Stanley that he is now in France helping in operating a machine gun. Fred was in Egypt and had last heard from him by a word may be in France.

News From Majorville and District

Putting out the emergency brake on a curve in the hill means a full stop, running amuck of a mile or more's hind legs is also a full stop. In the former case the gentler sex to the left of the wheel curried gasps, "Oh my!" while in the latter case, one-cupping in the saddle and communications are cut off for the time being, while the dentist or the undertaker figures on the details. It is generally conceded that a little horse sense would be a valuable asset.

Taking cattle to the dip has been busily engaging the ranchers for the last week or two. Thousands of cattle take their semi-annual plunge as a preventative to the spread of the disease and other ailments peculiar to the bovine herd. Norman Long has been on the job engaged by the P. Burns outfit.

Quite a number of our citizens took in the Calgary exhibition, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gaskin and Mr. and Mrs. Pres Hogg, returning from back also Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ash, A. Penn and your humble correspondent showed his way among the bunch.

A fine display of machinery and a good show of horses for driving and draft purposes. The horse racing was good and the flying pictures were quite an attraction. Majorville holds its own well compared with other places we have been to and we are to expect and no doubt will give a good account of herself when the time comes.

Mr. Warden, teacher, spent his holiday at Vulcan.

Serge. Vic Scott was home from Majorville visiting his friends.

A. A. Clemmons is local agent for St. Paul Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. Clemmons had his crop insured last season by this company and speaks favorably of the generous treatment given by them.

W. R. McKie, the genial Ford car distributor for this district, has been kept rather busy delivering cars and has not had time to only offer one car at present, but by the bumper crop in prospect they may add considerably to this number. By all means get a Ford.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an official printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article or any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. COOPER, Indian Agent

GLEICHEN AND DISTRICT

Don't forget the motion pictures Saturday night. The reels are the very latest.

Geo. Moss has a number of plants now bearing good sized green tomatoes in his garden on Eighth avenue.

Mr. W. P. Evans received word of the death of her mother on Wednesday last week at her home in Baliseau, Ontario.

Ranch or farm wanted! Will exchange a good general store business with a stock valued at \$17,000. Write Box W Call office.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Logan and family moved from Drumheller last week to Calgary and then to Glendon to visit relatives here, leaving Friday for home.

Miss Maggie Dorton returned last week from Edmonton, where she has been studying music, and has gone on to her home at Queensdown.

Rev. Mr. Bogal has accepted a call to take charge of the Presbyterian church at Indian Head, Sask. He left for that place last week with the best wishes of all who knew him in Glendon.

Rob. Kofman has arrived from Empress, B.C. to visit his daughter Mrs. E. Ford. He is a gentleman who has passed 70 years and is still very active, and is much pleased with all he has seen of Alberta.

The Star Motion Picture Amusement Co. will give another show in the Gleichen Opera House on Saturday night, July 15th. They will show the very latest pictures produced and you will regret it if you miss them.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cameron with their twin babies and her mother, Mrs. Revu, left on Tuesday for Vancouver. The family will spend the summer there, but Mr. Cameron will return in about three weeks.

Mrs. R. M. Johnson is managing the "Johnston Hall" at Nanaka. She has her husband enlisted and has already given very good service and will give another one tomorrow night, Friday, July 15th. It is hoped it will prove a great success. Gleichen will be charged \$1, ladies free, and supper will be served. The Strathmore orchestra will supply the music and a good time is assured.

The two defaulting bank clerks had the gall to return here last week but found it was no joke and received a very warm reception. They were allowed to remain until the arrival of the next outgoing train and were informed that if they did not take it there was a real big case of stale goods ready for presentation to them. They did not wait for the presentation.

The friends of Dr. Neal H. Syng will be glad to hear that the woman is not of a nervous nature. He writes to his home at Lake Michigan that he was hit by a charged gun in the right shoulder, but it was not a bad wound, although badly bruised, and says that he will soon be back with his company again. He thinks he was caught trying to get off as light as he did.

The Rev. Mr. Sawmill Co. have something interesting in their ad. this week.

H. Boren has resigned his position in S. A. Hall's store and has accepted a similar one in Basano for which place he left last week. His many friends wish him all things good.

A lengthy letter reporting the excellent work done by the Red Cross society at Nanaka has been received at this office and if the writer will send in his name we will be pleased to publish it. This is a rule the C.A.A. cannot afford to overlook as some of the most important news articles sometimes make a great deal of trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Endor Breese and their little girl spent several days of the past week visiting their Gleichen friends and relatives. Mr. Breese has made a fine collection of Blackfoot Indian curios and is now en route for New York where he will place them on display during the stampede in that city, as well as at many other places. His enterprise is no doubt well worth profitable in the end and it would be a good thing if he could take along some of the great old Indian gear last year and let the grand see how they are making of farming. It would be good advertising.

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Oddfellows Install Their Officers

District Deputy Grand Master T. Copeland, attended by District Deputy Grand Marshall T. G. Russell, and six other members of the Langdon lodge journeyed to Nanaka on Tuesday evening last to install the officers of the I. O. O. F. Nanaka Lodge No. 110. The officers were as follows:

J. B. Smit, J. P. G.
W. A. Colquhoun, N. G.
W. W. Winters, Pres. Sec.
R. C. Watts, Fin. Sec.
T. A. Thorpe, Treas.

After the installation the Noble Grand presented to Bro. Smit, on behalf of the lodge, the engraved Past Master's jewel as a memento and a recognition of his work since the lodge was first organized.

BY T. H. BEACH
It is not my intention to tell the farmers of the Gleichen district how to farm, but I have secured a number of "Farmers Record and Account" books that contain most valuable information as the exact cost of man labor, horse labor, cost of the different grains, cost of feeding animals. This book also gives short method of figuring hay in stack, grain in bin, capacity of tanks or cisterns, it has space under special heading for every transaction that takes place on the farm. Grain bought or sold, live stock bought or sold, cost of house keeping. It tells you the proper ratio to mix concrete, to test grain and many useful tables, from the number of rails to the pound to a 1917 calendar.

While they last I will give one of the books away with any purchase of any size, whether large or small. One man one book.

Yours truly,
T. H. BEACH

LOST—Black trimmed hat with black plume, between Glenora and Rosedale Creek, just off the Stampede. Inform Mrs. C. Viger, Rosedale Creek, 18

LOST—Hamm getting puppy headed. If left, pigs, three years old, \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. Roy Keefe, Glenora, 20

WANTED—An intelligent boy to learn the printing trade. Apply Call office.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of James Edward Money, late of the County of High River, Alberta, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims on the estate of the late James Edward Money who died on the 10th day of April A.D. 1915, are required to send to the Administrator of the estate by the 1st day of August, 1916, a full statement of the claims of the deceased against the estate, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed.

Dated the 1st day of July, 1916.

A. J. ARNOLD, Executor, etc., High River, Alberta.

The Trustee and Guarantee Company Limited, Administrator. 18

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of John Clark, late of Crowfoot, Alberta, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims on the estate of John Clark, who died on the 1st day of October, 1915, are required to send to the Administrator of the estate by the 1st day of August, 1916, a full statement of the claims of the deceased against the estate, and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the administrator will distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed.

Dated the 28th day of July, 1916.

SHORT, ROSS, SILVERWOOD, SHAW & MAYHEW, Imperial Bank Chambers, Calgary, Alberta. 18

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SIR PENYVERN'S WIFE

BY
FLORENCE WARDEN

Word, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

And again there fell upon him that paralysing knowledge that had been home in upon him before of late, that somehow he had not only missed the way to her heart, but that she had learnt to keep her secrets from him; that she seemed to be increasingly anxious that he should go his way while she went hers.

In the hall, on his way towards the staircase, he met the butler, who stood aside for his master to pass, and then proceeded towards the east wing. Sir Penywern knew that he was going to see to the study fire, shut the window and draw the curtains, duties which, in his master's own sunroom, the old servant never left to the hands of footmen.

Sir Penywern, however, did not want him to perform this duty for obvious reasons.

"Oh, Fenner!" he called.

"The butler turned at once.

"Yes, Sir Penywern."

"Where are you going?"

"To the study, Sir Penywern."

"Well, don't go there for a few minutes. Rathbone's in there."

"Yes, Sir Penywern. I suppose he's been bringing more complaints to you and your ladyship. That man's a perfect nuisance, Sir Penywern. It's a great pity her ladyship ever thought of letting him hang about here."

The butler turned away.

This was an opportunity to learn something more, perhaps, about the unfortunate wretch and his demeanour with the household.

"Indeed! I didn't know he gave any trouble."

"Oh, trouble, Sir Penywern, I am not saying as he does! He can do his work right enough, such as it is. But he gives himself airs, and looks upon himself as the special what you may call protégé of you and your ladyship on account of the way you took him up."

Sir Penywern was interested in this gossip, naturally; and the butler, surprised at the unusual licence he was allowed, went on at a sign from his master to continue.

"Something sickening it is Sir Penywern to hear him talk as if he was a special favorite with you and your ladyship. One would think, to hear him, he was a pettier friend, instead of just what he is, a broken-down tramp doing odd jobs."

"Oh, well, he seems grateful, doesn't he?"

"Oh, yes, I don't say but what he's grateful, or says he is, at any rate. Only, if I may take the liberty, Sir Penywern, he's just one of those who'll take the ell when they've got the inch, as they say."

"I see. You know what he's come for now?"

"I can't say as I do, Sir Penywern. He came in by the back way about half an hour or more ago, all panting and making as if he had something important on his mind. I didn't rightly know whether to let him in or not; but seeing how and your ladyship generally sees anybody as wants to see you, I thought I'd better."

"What! Did he seem wild, excited? Was he sober?"

"Oh, yes, Sir Penywern. I wouldn't have allowed him in if he hadn't been sober."

"But he didn't say what he wanted?"

"No, Sir Penywern. Only to see her ladyship at once. And he just stamped his foot when he said 'at once.'"

"Well, leave him alone for a few moments. I'll ring for you to come in when he's gone."

"Yes, Sir Penywern."

The butler retreated towards the servants' hall and having seen him safely off in that direction the baronet went upstairs.

The wide, shallow-stepped staircase, picturesquely broken, was a feature of the mansion. Rich in oak carving, with massive square-headed pillars, it was supposed to have been brought from another and more magnificent old house in the days of the Regency, and was laid to the account of the indefatigable and ubiquitous Grinning Gibbons.

Huge canvases, covered with the sprawling portraits of ancestors in silk stockings and square-cut dress, ancestors in naval and military uniforms, and dim naval battles on greenish cardboard seas, covered the walls with their uninteresting splendours. In the angles were statues brought from Italy in the days when every young man of family made the Grand Tour, and thought it incumbent upon him to prove his taste and breeding by bringing back with him a proper proportion of more or less authentic ancient statuary.

Sir Penywern reached the wide corridor on the first floor, and made his way with slow steps towards his wife's dressing room.

This was a spacious and handsome room at the western end of the main building; it opened out of the bedroom, which was a splendid relic of early Victorian decoration, a little heavy, a little cumbersome, more than a little faded and worn, but not without an old-fashioned charm and interest.

Daphne herself had refused to have it "done up" and modernised. She

said that would lose its character by renovation, and Sir Penywern was grateful for her forbearance. So the old bed with its canopy and its curtains of time-dimmed brocade still occupied the place of honor, and only such concessions to comfort as a few modern tub arm-chairs and a rich-hued Persian hearthrug were allowed to invade the old-world state of the room.

On the opposite side of the corridor, at the back of the house, was a large room, which was another relic of the past, for it had for a century been used to contain the dresses of the reigning mistress of Redrath Hall. It was called the wardrobe-room, and along the four walls were a series of handsome mahogany cupboards, in which riding habits, court trains, morning and evening gowns, could hang without danger of crushing or creasing.

Truth to tell, since the lavish days of the lady who had first installed these conveniences, a fashionable existence, the available space had generally been considerably more than was necessary, and the dozen dresses in Daphne's trousseau made but a poor show.

Baird Salter, her merry little fair-haired maid, whom she had brought with her from the vicarage, was very proud of the arrangement, and madly anxious for more new gowns to hang in the handsome accommodation provided, which was in her especial charge.

Sir Penywern met Salter, running breathlessly along the corridor from the west wing, where the back staircase was, and they reached the door of the dressing room together.

"Her ladyship has rung for you?" asked he.

"No, Sir Penywern. Not yet."

"Then wait a moment."

The girl, who had evidently come up in a hurry to prepare for her mistress's toilet, and who was furtively munching the last morsel of an apple, retreated into the wardrobe-room on the opposite side of the corridor, and Sir Penywern, entering the bedroom, called his wife at the dressing-room door.

"But there was no answer, and looking in, he saw that Daphne was not there."

He went to the east wing, and sought her in her "snuggery," a pretty room, upholstered in pale blue, which had been decorated and furnished expressly to her taste.

And then Sir Penywern began to feel the shadow of a fresh disaster upon him.

With ever-increasing uneasiness he went down stairs, and going from room to room looked everywhere for his wife. But he did not call to her again, being anxious above all things not to arouse any more curiosity than he could help in the servants.

Nevertheless he knew that curiosity must be excited, and, aware that misfortune was settling down upon his house, he went with ever-quicker steps from room to room, searching for his wife in every corner.

But he could not find her anywhere.

CHAPTER IV

Sir Penywern returned to the big conservatory with its domed-glass roof, and looked out into the garden which, sheltered on the sea side by a high wall covered with climbing plants, extended for some distance to the west.

Then he went out and looked for Daphne in the walks behind the yew hedges, and called to her softly by name.

There was no answer, no sound of a footstep, and going back to the house he went upstairs again, and came into the principal corridor to see if his lady's maid flitting in evident excitement, from the wardrobe-room to her mistress's dressing-room, and back again.

He noticed that she tried to recover herself and to appear at ease when he came up to her.

"What's the matter?" he said.

In spite of himself his tone was harsh, and his expression stern. The girl, frightened, looked askance at him, and stammered in her reply:

"N-nothing, Sir Penywern."

He could see that this was a lie, and it exasperated him.

"Why can't you tell me the truth?" he asked sharply. "You were looking for something?"

"No-o, Sir Penywern." Then, seeing an impatient movement on his part she went on stammering: "At—at least, that is to say—"

He cut her short.

"Has Lady Tradescant come up yet?"

The ans wer came clearly and quickly, and it was evident the girl was delighted to be on different ground.

"Not yet, Sir Penywern. I'm getting her this ready."

"Has she gone out?"

"I think she must have gone into the grounds, Sir Penywern. But indeed I haven't seen anything of her since just after luncheon."

She seemed to be speaking the truth now, and his features relaxed a little.

"Now can't you tell me, like a sensible girl, why you were looking so frightened just now?"

She grew reserved and cautious again at once.

"Did I look frightened, sir? It was only—only because I thought you were angry about something."

This was an evasion, but he despaired of getting anything out of her. Besides, he was growing gravely anxious at his wife's disappearance. So he uttered an impatient exclamation, and went downstairs.

This time he went straight out of the house at the back by the garden door that opened out from the passage leading to the study.

He threw a glance at the door of the room where he had left the body of the unfortunate Rathbone, and involuntarily stopped a moment to listen. But no sound came from the room, and he went out into the small, sheltered, and rather sunless flower garden, which extended from the back of the house to the thickly planted wood which protected the mansion from the bleak north winds. On the right hand he could see the silver line of the sea growing dim in the dusk. On the left was the high wall which shut in the courtyard, and stabling; over this wall grew fruit-trees, too much exposed to the east winds to be very productive and beds of late spring flowers and flowering

shrubs made the enclosure bright and fragrant.

A gardener's shed, masked by clumps of yew and box, was built against the angle of the stable-wall, and at this point one path went away into the wood, while another branched off to the left under the outer wall of the stables.

Sir Penywern, as he reached the edge of the wood, heard an exclamation, and saw a violent movement of the underwood some twenty yards away to the left.

"Hallo! Who's that?" he called out.

There was no answer, so he gave chase, and plunging into the wood at the spot where he had seen the branches move, he had little difficulty in tracking and coming up with the fugitive, who proved to be a small stable-boy, whose teeth were chattering with alarm as he threw himself on his back on the ground and lay crouched in the attitude of one who begs for mercy, though no word issued from his lips.

"Get up! What's the matter with you?" said Sir Penywern, puzzled and uneasy at this fresh manifestation of something mysteriously concealed from him by the members of his household.

The boy stared at him, white with alarm, and for a moment seemed incapable of obeying the order. When it was repeated, however, he slowly scrambled to his feet, and gave in a hoarse whisper the inevitable answer:

"I wasn't doin' nothing, sir."

It was stereotyped, and Sir Penywern had difficulty in keeping his hands off the foolish, stammering youth.

"Now tell me what has frightened you? Why did you run away when you saw me coming?"

"I didn't run away, sir."

"All right. Tell me what you were doing when you saw me."

"I was standing in the path; I was doing nothing, sir."

"You had seen something that frightened you?" asked Sir Penywern in a more conciliatory tone.

The boy looked up out of the corners of his eyes and then shook his head.

"No, sir, I wasn't frightened. It wasn't no business of mine."

"Come what did you see then? Out with it. Don't be frightened. Tell me just what you saw, heard, came."

"I didn't see nothing, sir, barring I saw my lady going into the wood."

Here was news at last, definite, and to the point. That there had been something in Daphne's appearance or manner to rouse the boy's attention and curiosity was clear.

"You saw her go into the wood? Where?"

"Just straight across from the garden; I see her where I see you, sir, only just for a minute, as she went by."

"Oh, all right! Anything else?"

"No-o, sir."

This answer was halting and evidently untrue. But Sir Penywern hesitated to press the point, and decided to be content with the information he had managed to extract.

"How long ago was this?"

"Not above a few minutes, or perhaps a quarter of a hour ago, sir."

"Thanks."

Sir Penywern was turning away when he checked himself.

"You'd better go back to the stables, I think."

He indicated with a glance the direction the boy was to take, and the lad flew like an arrow from the bow, evidently only too delighted to get away.

Sir Penywern watched him turn the angle of the wall, and satisfied that he would not allow his curiosity to get the better of the fear which evidently possessed him, went briskly back to the path through the wood which had been indicated.

It was narrow through the encroachments of the brushwood. It was not much used, and not particularly well kept. Sir Penywern's tastes lying in the direction of a certain amount of wildness and freedom of growth in park and garden.

For some distance he went, watching the path in front of him as far as he could see it, and listening for any indication of his wife's presence. When he had got well out of earshot of the stables he began calling Daphne by name, but there was no response.

By this time he had begun to notice that there were signs of the recent passage through the wood of something wider than a human being: the brambles were torn apart, and some little twigs broken off.

And then, on a thorn-bush which protruded over the path, he found a scrap of torn lace, large enough for him to identify it as a fragment of the wide lace scarf which Daphne wrapped round her head and shoulders when she came out with her husband into the grounds after dinner.

He was struck with the fact. It was unusual for Daphne to wear this scarf in the daytime; when he had last seen her, an hour or less before, she was wearing a morning dress of navy serge, and it was only when she was in a low-cut dress that she took the trouble to put on a wrap to go to the grounds.

(To be continued)

Shortage of News Print

The shortage of news print seems to be universal. The commission elected by the French press to study the means whereby the present paper crisis might best be overcome, met recently, when it was announced that the Journal, the Matin, the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisien, four leading papers each of which has a circulation of more than a million copies, have decided to reduce to four pages on five days of the week and six on the other two days.

Canada's existing over-sea force exceeds by 50,000 the strength of the British Army at the outbreak of the war.

Establish Farmers' Banks

United States to Open Banks For the Benefit of Farmers

The Hollis farm loan bill embodying the system of rural credits designed by the Wilson administration passed the United States senate by a large majority a few days ago.

By this bill a system of twelve or more land banks in as many different parts of the union is established. Thus each bank has control of the loans in that district and these banks themselves are under control of a farm board of five members, non-partisan.

The secretary of the United States treasury must be one member of the board of five.

Each land bank will have a capital stock of at least \$500,000. This stock is to be offered to the public and it not subscribed for in a definite time will be subscribed by the United States government. The capital thus furnished will be supplied to farmers through co-operative farm loan associations made up of ten or more farmers. The local association would obtain its charter through the land bank of its district.

Deserving farmers desirous of borrowing would take stock in the farm loan association up to 5 per cent. of its loan. This association then would take an equal amount of stock in the land bank, which would value the security offered by the farmers' security in turn looks after the farmers' security.

On mortgages amounting to \$50,000 a bank might issue a like amount of farm loan bonds which would be secured by all twelve land banks.

This scheme is somewhat like the scheme of federal banks now in existence in the United States. The great difference of course is that the system of federal banks is a superimposed one, linking up a system of banks already thoroughly established. The farm loan system, however, has the groundwork to create.

A somewhat similar bill has been reported by the banking committee of the house of representatives in the United States, and will be brought up soon for consideration there. It is much the same in its prospective results, though somewhat different in its mode of operation.

Beer Worse Than Whiskey

Beer is Not the Harmless Drink it is Supposed to be.

Over twenty-five years ago Sir John A. McDonald appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the liquor problem. The Chairman of the commission, Judge Clark, stated that nearly all doctors said that beer was worse than whiskey, but at that time we could not tell the reason why.

Some years after that the great investigator, Von Noorden, discovered in beer an acid to which he did not give a name, which wrought havoc on the kidneys, heart and liver. So the matter stood until Prof. Reinitzer of Graz, discovered that the Lupulin Glands of the hops secreted not only this acid which he calls Hop acid, but also a peculiar resin, bearing a close resemblance to the resin secreted by the Indian Hemp, from which comes the dreadful poison Hashish.

The Bremen Anti-Alcohol Congress concluded that while whiskey and brandy make a man crazy, beer tends to make him stupid. Dr. Forel, of the University of Zurich, says "The drinking of beer has killed the ideals and ethics and has produced an inferiority of the race."

The reason for the brutal selfishness is that each pint of beer contains besides a small glass of pure alcohol, a percentage of Lupulin, the active principle of hops, which acts very much like the poisonous principle of Indian hemp. At one time Indian hemp was used as a medicine, but it had to be given up on account of its varying and poisonous characteristics.

Prof. Forel, of the University of Zurich, the first great Institution in Europe to give up alcohol as a medicine, reported that the beer drunkards by 9 to 1, Dr. Delbruck says that beer and wine countries such as France, Germany, Belgium and Bavaria, are more alcohol soaked than the whiskey and brandy countries, and concludes that the beer danger is much greater than the spirit danger.

A pamphlet entitled "Alcohol and the Power of Resistance," circulated widely among the German soldiers during the war, said that the effect of calling beer, liquid bread, a glass of heavy beer, costing 25 pennings contains less nourishment than a piece of cheese costing 1 pfennig. Almost all excesses and disturbances in the army, are traced to drink, and it is mostly beer that causes the mischief. Beer is not the harmless drink it is supposed to be.—H. Arnott, M. B., M. C. P. S.

A Scottish farmer of a miserly disposition bought a horse at a fair, on the way home he thought a drink of water would refresh it, so got a pail of water; but the animal would not take it. When he got home, he ordered it a feed of corn; but to his surprise it would not touch that, either. Weel, he muttered to himself, if only I was sure ye were a guid waur, ye're the verra horse for me.

Old Gotox—You wish to marry my only daughter. Would you take from me all I have to solace me in my old age?

Cheeky Sutor—Oh, no, sir; we want you to keep at least \$50,000.

Educate for Country Life

Subjects Should be Taught to Bring Pupils Into Sympathy with Country Life

That system of education leading to university matriculation should become a thing of the past for all except those who are to take university courses. It is difficult to see how this classicism in education continues to hold sway. Most of the leading educationalists condemn it and advocate emancipation from the tyranny of the text book, yet ninety-nine per cent of the boys and girls are sacrificed to the remaining one per cent who go to college. Of course mathematics as a formal study should not be abandoned nor even the classics but it is only reasonable to assume that the education of a boy who is to spend his life on a farm should be radically different to that of one who is to enter a learned profession or to spend his life in a city office.

Lack of ideals not of ideas, is mainly responsible for unsuccessful careers and of mis-directed energies. One reason, the chief one, why young people leave the farm for the city, is that their teaching in the schools has not been such as to bring them into sympathy with country life. They were led to believe that life in a city is one of pleasure and that life on a farm is drudgery. No greater lie was ever taught.

The system of education for country schools adopted in many parts of the United States, particularly in the middle west, commends itself to all the serious consideration. Nature study and elementary agriculture are subjects to be found on the school course of most of the Canadian provinces but they are still formal studies. Even the school garden, of which so much was expected, has proven itself to be of little use except as providing material for classroom demonstration. It fails in that as owing to its limited area real practical work cannot be undertaken. Also the personal element, the element of ownership, is wanting.

The school garden at home should be a feature of every farm. In Cook county, Illinois, about 2,500 boys and girls are looking after their own little farms, marketing their own produce, keeping their own books and banking their own money. They are doing this as a part of their school work, aided and encouraged by the school authorities.

Field supervisors are employed during the summer. They are constantly travelling from one garden to another taking a hand not only in the planting and growing of the crops but in the marketing as well. Nothing grown in these gardens is allowed to go to waste. Everything is made to produce a cash return. Thus thrift is taught side by side with scientific agriculture. Here is what one boy did.

Arthur Kieh, fourteen years old, combines marketing with gardening. He planted ten square rods in tomatoes, cucumbers and some other vegetables, but found that he would have trouble in selling. Several children in his school district, which is five miles west of Evanston, had the same trouble, so Arthur conceived the idea of marketing the crops from other school gardens as well as from his own.

He borrowed twenty dollars from his grandfather and bought a pony and harness. For one dollar he secured the running gear of an abandoned carriage and by carrying tools for carpenters secured enough lumber to build a body. With the help of another boy to whom he paid fifty cents, he completed a very excellent market wagon. June fifth his teacher, E. J. McCadden, went with him to Evanston to secure customers. They got twenty on this trip and every morning during the summer Arthur visited them with his vegetables. When school began he was able to make only two trips a week, but by that time he had 120 customers, had paid for his pony and wagon and had sixty dollars in the bank. For the vegetables he bought he paid the Chicago market quotations and sold them at the retail price. This course is an excellent one and the efforts of all of the children.

The plan has worked out so well that Superintendent Tobin is adding poultry clubs to the gardening clubs and these are to be followed by sewing and cooking and home-economics clubs.

Not long ago the editor of an English paper ordered a story of a certain length, but when the story arrived he discovered that the author had written several hundred words too many.

The paper was already late in going to press, so there was no alternative—the story must be condensed to fit the allotted space. Therefore the last few paragraphs were cut down to a single sentence. It read thus:

"The Earl took a Scotch high-ball, his hat, his departure, no notice of his pursuers, a revolver out of his hip pocket, and, finally, his life."—Everybody's Magazine.

Jones (to his grocer): You seem angry Mr. Brown. Brown: I am. The inspector of weights and measures has just been in. Jones: Ha, ha, he caught you giving fifteen ounces to the pound, did he? Brown: worse than that. He said I'd been giving seventeen.

He—I tore up that poem I wrote last week.

She—Tore it up? Why, that was the best thing you ever did.

Canada's Need for Thrift

Wastefulness and Extravagance Tend to Increase High Cost of Living

These may be abnormal times and thus suggest extra cause for thrift. A return to what in comparison may be termed a normal period, however, seems to prove that there was then nearly as much reason for the same policy. In the report of the Commission on the Cost of Living in Canada it is shown that the prices of food in this country rose from 100 in 1900 to 145 in 1913, and of food and coal combined from 100 to 139.6. In the United Kingdom the rise in the same period was from 100 to 113.8 for food and from 100 to 109.2 for coal. This being on the whole a colder climate and coal not being so accessible, it would hardly be expected that the combined increase would be proportionately less than for the single necessity, food, yet it seems to be the case. The one deduction appears possible, a greater thrift, comparative speaking is exercised in the use of fuel than in the consumption of food.

Why should the increase of the cost of food in Canada have been greater in the fourteen years than in Britain? That is the question worthy of answer and of thought. We are not only self-contained in most articles of food but in the more common run have a surplus for export. Britain, on the other hand, is an importer of at least fourteen of the sixteen articles reckoned with in the computation, namely, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, eggs, butter, cheese, oatmeal, flour, rice, sugar, coffee, potatoes and tea, the exceptions being bread and milk. In our case the only exceptions to home production, that at least there is real cause for being, are rice, sugar, coffee and tea. Again is asked—Why, then, the increased difference in our disfavor of the relative cost of living?

There can be but one answer to the query here propounded—that we are less thrifty, more self-indulgent, more extravagant and more wasteful than our close relations of the British Isles. In addition the investigation of the Cost of Living Commission would seem to indicate that Canada is rapidly becoming the most expensive to live in of all the affiliated countries of the empire. In such circumstances it's apparent that it is up to our people to go in for introspection and to consider in what way the situation can be remedied and improved. We have not the large poverty-stricken class to lessen the percentage that Great Britain unhappily possesses, but home production and home industry should outweigh that possible reason for some of the difference. There are and must be other causes for the difference, and those here are set forth appear to be the main ones. If every Canadian would consider that every dollar, every cent, saved and judiciously invested, and that every ounce of food production meant so much added to the country's capital and wealth, it is not difficult to believe that there would soon be a decrease in the proportional increase of the cost of the necessities of life along with a speedy diminution in household expenses.

New Icebreaker for Russia

Will Aid in Keeping Open Russia's Winter Port

Canada has sold her new giant ice-breaker, launched recently from the yards of the Canadian Vickers, Limited, at Montreal, to the Russian government.

The vessel will be completed during the coming fall and it is hoped will be delivered in time to aid in the work of keeping open Russia's winter port of Archangel.

This is the third Canadian vessel of the same kind to be turned over by the government to the Czar's empire. During the last two years the Minto and the Earl Grey have been similarly disposed of and have been sent across the seas to enter the service of Russia. They have done effective work and in the expression of the Russian government's gratitude for the transfer of the vessels it was emphasized that they have been paid for their value many times over in the facilities they have afforded for the landing of cargoes of munitions.

The man getting his hair cut noticed that the barber's dog, which was lying on the floor beside the chair, had his eyes fixed on his master at work.

"Nice dog, that," said the customer.

NOTICE

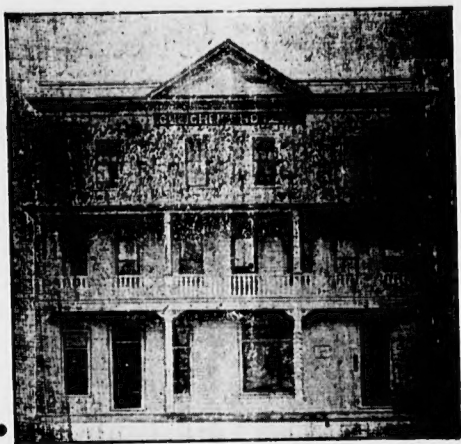
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FISCAL TENDENCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Boston "Herald" Believes Protectionist Sentiment Will be Strengthened by the War

In its issue of July 30th, the Boston Herald had a leading editorial under the title "The War and Protection," from which we quote a few paragraphs as indicating the views of a large school of United States economists.

Nations Must be Self-contained. That protective sentiment the world over should be strengthened by this war is inevitable, says the Boston "Herald." If nations are to fight they must have within themselves all-round sources of supply. It has been said that if Missouri were an island nation it could produce nearly everything that it needed. Massachusetts, on the other hand, would make a very "sorry fist of it." We should produce an over-supply of shoes and textiles and other manufactured goods, while suffering a great deficiency in food products. As it is, we find it cheaper to sell one line and buy the other, rather than to try to meet home needs in both. So it is with nations. Some are self-contained and some are not. Had the sections of this country developed as independent powers they would, under the lessons of this war, be preparing rigid systems of protection so that each might supply its own needs in the event of obstruction of foreign trade. The United States, large as it is, has suffered in this war, to which it was not a party, from the lack of dyestuffs, and of cotton outlets. It has been seriously handicapped from its lack of ocean shipping, fundamentally a protective question, since that is one of the few industries which we ever allowed to remain at the mercy of the world-wide competition. This is more surprising in view of the industry's close relation to defence.

We accordingly look to see a material modification of Britain's free trade policy with the end of the war. Unless the Germans triumph, and thus are able to dictate terms to their opponents, Great Britain will not, within the next generation, admit to her own or to her colonial ports German products on terms of equality. Relations have long been strained. In Hong Kong, for example, one of the freest cities in the world—and in consequence one of the most inexpensive in which to do business—the Germans have been close rivals with the English. This has led to serious jealousies. We should expect, if when this war is over Hongkong still flies the British flag, that the Teutonic allies would find their business opportunities there greatly restricted. That may mean a closer British imperial federation, or a closer federation of the allied powers.

The United States would have everything to lose by Britain's abandonment of her present policy. She is an enormous consumer of American goods, not only from the farm and field as well. And it would do us no good to have this market obstructed by a tariff even to the extent of a discrimination in favor of colonial products. We do not, for example, want Mr. Ford to establish an automobile factory on the Canadian side of the Detroit river to manufacture his cars for English consumption. And yet that would be the inevitable result of the imperial customs union, and one that need not materially affect the price of the product to the British consumers. It is the same with wheat and flour and meats. A few cents preference for Britain's own colonies would build up Saskatchewan and Alberta to the disadvantage, temporarily at least, of Minnesota and Chicago.

The whole subject is somewhat speculative, but that it can end without material revision of England's fiscal policy seems entirely unlikely. What the Herald can never understand is why the Home Market Club, or any other institution with the welfare of American industries at heart, should rejoice in England's going over to the protective policy, with its inevitable raising of barriers against our own products, which now enjoy such welcome markets there.

Woman's Thoughts Tabulated

In a list of 200,000 words used in private correspondence it has been found by statisticians that the following classes of words are dominant in the letters of women: Articles of food and terms relating to the consumption and preparation thereof; articles of wearing apparel, textiles and terms closely related thereto; parts of the body, care of the same, personal appearance; animals, aesthetics, color, diseases and their treatment; parts of the house, furniture, measures, correspondence, domestic activities and relationships. Words dominant in letters of men were terms of aggression, contest, and domination, physical and mental; institutional life and social organization.

If you buy goods "Made-in-Canada" you help to keep our factories running full speed.

THE ARGUMENT IN A NUTSHELL

"Made-in-Canada" Idea in Condensed Form—A Simple but Convincing Statement

A writer in the University Magazine for April attacks the "Made-in-Canada" movement in somewhat vigorous fashion. After commenting on the selfishness of those who are responsible for it he delves into some economic arguments, maintaining that if a country does not buy it cannot sell, and the goods are exchanged for goods. There is a certain measure of truth in the latter statement, but the "Made-in-Canada" argument does not deny this. It is a practical policy, dictated by motives of enlightened self-interest, based on the theory that what is good for Canada and Canadians must, in the long run, be good for the British Empire, of which we form a part. The "Made-in-Canada" argument is simply this:

Canada is a young country, which although it has one of the most moderate protective tariffs in the world, has built up a great national industrial system. For a couple of years the output of this plant has decreased because the demand for manufactured goods has fallen off, with the result that many workers are out of employment and a great quantity of unsold goods is stored in warehouses. Yet we are buying hundreds of millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods abroad. Those who advocate the "Made-in-Canada" policy say to Canadian buyers: 'Before you purchase an imported article see if you can find a similar Canadian article which would suit you. You will probably find it and you will find probably, too, that the quality and price compare favorably with the quality and price of the imported article. If you should discover in some cases that the Canadian article is not quite so good or quite so cheap as the imported article, ask yourself if your patronage will help in time to bring about a state of affairs where the Canadian article would be equal or superior to the imported article. Possibly, in view of the present extraordinary situation, you might concede a little in favor of the Canadian article, but we do not ask you to make any considerable sacrifices to do so. If thousands of Canadian buyers follow this policy, Canadian goods can be produced in such great quantities that their quality can be improved and their price lowered. Canadian raw material will be utilized, employment will be furnished at home, and our foreign obligations will be reduced.'

A DOLLAR TALKS

Warns Its Owner Against Sending It Away—Pleads to be Kept at Home

"I am a Dollar! A little ageworn, perhaps, but still in circulation. I am proud of myself for being in circulation. I am no tomato-can dollar—not I. This town is only my adopted home, but I like it and hope to remain permanently. When I came out of the mint I was adopted into a town like this in another province. But, after a time, I was sent off to a big city, many miles away. I turned up in a mail-order house. For several years I stayed in that city. Millionaires bought cigars with me. I didn't like that, for I believe in the plain people. Finally a travelling man brought me to this town and left me here. I was so glad to get back to a smaller town that I was determined to make a desperate effort 'to stay'.

"One day a citizen of this town was about to send me back to that big city. I caught him looking over a mail-order catalogue. Suddenly I found my voice and said to him: 'Look here, if you'll let me stay in this town I'll circulate around and do you a lot of good. You buy a big beefsteak with me, and the butcher will buy groceries, and the grocer will buy hardware, and the hardware man will pay his doctor bill with me, and the doctor will spend me with a farmer for oats to feed his horse with, and the farmer will buy some fresh meat from the butcher, who will come around to the dentist to get his tooth mended. In the long run, as you see, I'll be more useful to you here at home than if you send me away forever.'

"The man said it was a mighty stiff argument. He hadn't looked at it in that light before, so he went and bought the beefsteak, and I began to circulate around home again."

The above article from "Country Life in Canada," for June, illustrates in a striking manner the argument for home town buying. The argument applies quite as strongly in the matter of "Made-in-Canada" purchasing. The best results for all concerned are secured by spending the dollar in one's own community. First, giving the preference, where possible, to articles made in the community, second, to "Made-in-Canada" articles, and third, where "Made-in-Canada" articles cannot be secured, preference should be given to those made within the Empire.

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlisted from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall, killed in action
A Thomson, wounded

12th Mounted Rifles
L Cpl E Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
N H Synge
Reg Jowett
H G Robinson
Cpl W Bielby
P Rogers
F Duckworth
J Weddell, killed in action
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corpl. W H Nixon
H Shoultice
L J Engstrom
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynters

13th Mounted Rifles
Sergt Hicks
H Landels
W L Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion
A S Woods
T W Woodland
Frank Vigar, wounded
P Kingsmith
E Weddell
Sergt A Weddell
John Aitken
G Wakefield

50th Battalion
R Beacon
H Roberts
R Hodgson
J Edwards
Sergt Devine
W Kay
J Gittens
W Whitfield
H Glenn
J Carswell

56th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
G Conford
N Clements
McDuff
M Lawless
W Vardell
E Keyte
J P Collyer

68th Battalion
Sergt Harry Bowness
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler

82nd Battalion
Sergt-Major John Roberts
L Cpl W Coates
G Bowers
G Harvey
M Naylor
E D McBean
J O'Neil
J Woodward
G Maitland
Austin Brown
Rod Gooderham
John Olsen
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Telford
J O'Keefe
C Befus
J Cassels
E A Wyndam
N Harris
J Christenson
J W Eggle
J Williamson
W McLean
R Blacome
John Carruthers
J Mooney
A Shred
Robt Rowe

80th Battalion
Joe Pero
C Eraser
J Osler

137th Battalion
K McPhee
P Ostrander
J Watts
T Lovelaw
J Dodds
R Jefferies
O Quarmann
E P Tostivan
S Carrick
E Mott
W Doyle
G Elder
C Hansen
J C Dillon
V Scott
J Moss
W J B Ball
G McLeod
H Barnes
G Leadbeater
Little

118th Battalion (Kilties)
Bert James
C C Ryan
W James
W H McKie
G McCall
W Bell
W Peterson
W Muir
Jas Henry Rennie

211 Battalion (American Legion)
Corpl Bruce B Awey
Woyceik Lozanski
Chas O Walker
Wm Weekes
Sam McLennan
Frank Scott
Edmond Scott
Harry Irving
James Brown
Wm Lowery
David Roberts
J H Leavell
Homewood
Ralph Prestwick
W A Buttle
Philip Stumpf
Horace Ingster
John Tokamp
Leonard Silver
Martin McCarthy
Alex Watson
Allen Quennell
J L Atkinson
Wm Stacker
Thos W Davidson
Carl Stumpf
Henry Simonin
Oscar Samson
Ossias Maillott
Emele Weltner
August Olson
Wm H Busby
Frank Wernett
Fred Day
Lawrence Brown

H Fegan 175th Batt. Med. Bat.
J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.
B Riches, Ottawa eng. corps
T W Bates, medical corps
G Wade, Medical Corps
T Robinson
F Smart, C.A.S.C.
J Herper, C.A.S.C.
J Riddell, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Sergt-Major Coates
A Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Sergt Orr
A K Tennant
R Rose
F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D
J T Johnston
W G Potts
J Connelly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Rastain
F Francis
F B Jones
K Napier
J Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Riches
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
J W P Clark
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cevaer, French army
Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgium
David Elder, 79th Highlanders
Sergt G R Fox, Princess Patricia's
wounded
Capt E F Ward, K R R, wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action

A GLEICHEN CALL MOTTO:

"Not Cheap Printing
but Printing Cheap"

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty.

Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Good For Man And Beast

Kendall's Spavin Cure has now been refined for human use. Its penetrating power quickly reaches the seat of the trouble, and its action is so rapid that it is just what you need around the house. Write for many letters from men to prove its effectiveness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

—has been used by horsemen, veterinarians, and farmers for over 35 years. Its worth has been proved for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, and the many other ills that come to horses. Read this letter from James P. Wilson, Kingston, Ont.: "I have used your Kendall's Spavin Cure for years and find it very satisfactory. Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any drug store. For horses \$1.00, bottle, 4 for \$5.00. For humans 50c. —Gloria 22.50. From the Horse Doctor, Dr. B. J. Kendall, Cdn. Ennaburg Falls, Vt. U.S.A."

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.
HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but the student must attend one session.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY AND AUGUST
GEO. Y. CHOWN, REGISTRAR

A Real Liver Stimulant
GOLD WATCH FREE.
A straightforward proposition: offer from an established firm. We are giving away a gold watch to thousands of people all over the world as a huge bonus to those who obtain one. Write now, enclosing 10c, for a coupon to get one of our fine watches. Long guards, or short guards, or any other style you want. Should you take advantage of our offer? We expect you to tell your friends about it and show them how it can be used to good effect. But send 10c today and you will receive a gold watch. You will be amazed. Write to: LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 4), 10, Commercial Road, London, E.C.4, England.

There is no Wool in France
About as tragic as was the situation in Canada when there was no corn in the land, is the news that there is no wool to be bought for love or money in France. Mme. O'Gorman, the Red Cross visitor from the front, now in Toronto, advocates the sending of unknitted yarn, the sending of which will enable many poor women to earn money. She was also interested with the experiment of cotton legs for socks and thought the idea a good one.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS How They Cure

PLESSVILLE, QUE.
"I suffered from Kidney Trouble for several years, and tried numerous remedies and doctors' prescriptions without permanent relief, my case being chronic. After seeing about Gin Pills, and as it is a well known fact that Juniper, without alcohol, is excellent for the kidneys, I decided to try Gin Pills. One single pill gave me great relief. I have now taken four boxes of Gin Pills and find myself completely cured. No more bad humor—increased weight—clear eyes—fresh color—more strength and vigor. This is what Gin Pills have done for me."

H. POWIS HERBERT.
Your druggists sell Gin Pills 50c. a box or six boxes \$2.50. Write for free sample to National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

First Shot Fired in War

It Was a Troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards on August 20, 1914

The first shot fired by the British army in the present war is said to have been discharged by a troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards on August 20, 1914, says the Mail and Empire. As regards our field artillery the honor of having been the first to let drive at the Huns seems to belong to the men of E Battery, R. H. A., who opened fire near Bray, a village in Belgium, on Saturday August 22.

The British navy, however, came into action far earlier, the actual first shot being discharged by the destroyer Lance, which surprised the German minelayer Koonigen Luise in the North Sea, and sank her in six minutes. This event occurred on Wednesday, August 5.

The first shot fired by any of the combatants in the war was discharged from the Hungarian monitor Groszva, on the Danube river, on July 28, the day of the declaration of hostilities by Austria against Serbia. A lightly armed Serbian patrol boat was hit, but managed to escape.

Curiously enough, the first shot in the Russo-Turkish war in 1877 was also fired on the Danube and by a monitor. The name of this ship was the Lufti-Djelli, a Turkish vessel, and she discharged a single projectile at a Russian gunboat. Before she could fire another, her opponent let fly a torpedo, and blew her up with all her crew.

In the Franco-German war of 1870 the first shot fired was fired by a corporal in charge of a French frontier guard. It killed a German officer of Uhlans. The war of the Balkan League against Turkey was similarly begun by an armed Montenegrin peasant, who shot dead the leader of a Turkish patrol late in the afternoon of August 8, 1912.

Care of Horses

Some Good Advice That It Will Pay to Follow

Many horses are killed and many more are injured by careless feeding and watering.

Never water a horse immediately after feeding grain. This washes the grain through the stomach before it is properly mixed with the stomach juices and is liable to cause colic. It is safer to water the horse before feeding grain.

If the horse is very warm let him drink a few swallows and then hold his head up for a minute or two and thus cool his stomach slowly. Try it yourself in hot weather. You can drink a quart of cold water without injury if you but will take several minutes for the first few swallows.

When horses are brought in hot from their work they should first be given water cautiously and then fed hay and grain together, allowing them to exercise their own judgment in the selection of their food.

While waiting for them at the watering trough the time can be profitably used in removing the harness, at least the collar, and cooling the shoulders by washing in cold water. Removing the hot harness in a hot barn during the hot noon hour is a great relief to the horse and is really worth while. —Kansas Farmer.

Miller's Worm Powders are a prompt relief from the attacks of worms in children. They are powerful in their action and, while leaving nothing to be desired as a worm expellant, have an invigorating effect upon the vital system, ridding the body of biliousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and other ailments that follow disorders caused by worms in the stomach and bowels.

Shoe on the Other Foot

Germany has complained bitterly of the attempt of England to starve out her civil population in order to bring the war to a close. This suggests a very pertinent question. Suppose that Germany instead of Great Britain, had had command of the sea at the very beginning of the war. It has been stated many times that the home supply of Great Britain would not last over six weeks if her imports of foodstuffs were stopped. Is there anybody so silly as to believe that Germany, in case she had had command of the sea, would not have cut off Great Britain's supply of food instantly and entirely and brought her to her knees by starvation within two months after the institution of such a blockade?

It must be remembered, also, as to Germany's complaint (that the allies are trying to starve the civilian non-combatant population), that every bushel of American wheat going to Germany releases a bushel of German wheat to feed the army. Any importation of foodstuffs into Germany for the civil population is therefore an indirect way of supporting the German army. —From the New York Outlook.

Does the Kaiser Reflect?

Sometimes in reviewing the career of the Kaiser it is more charitable, as well as, perhaps, more just, to believe him the victim of a monomania. An inordinate vanity is often a form of dementia, and the man who has allowed the horrible illusion of his own infallibility to overpower him becomes a lunatic, nursing dreams of illimitable greatness. Yet, perhaps, even on occasions when his subjects are celebrating his birthday there may come moments when the German emperor himself starts back horrified at what he has done. It is difficult to imagine with what thoughts he reflects on the history of the last eighteen months, when he becomes aware in his heart of hearts—as he must do at times—that he is the author of the most hideous calamity which has ever befallen the sons of men. —London Telegraph.

A serious dearth of pictures, particularly of modern British art is being experienced in London. Most of the works of art being disposed of represents the studio output of some years back, and are fetching extraordinary good prices. These prices have risen owing to the competition among American buyers.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MADE IN CANADA
READ THE LABEL
CONTAINS NO ALUM
CONTAINS NO ALUM

Union of the Empire

The very uncertainty of the future makes it necessary to be prepared beforehand for every possible contingency, and there are certain things which do not depend on the termination of the war, but must be taken in hand at once. First and foremost is the closer union of the Empire. If there is one result which we are all determined shall flow from the war it is this. The Mother Country and the Dominions are equally resolved on it; our allies would rejoice at it, and the enemy would be correspondingly disturbed. It will go ill with the government if they fail to take occasion boldly by the hand and realize this aspiration. —London Times.

Be Bright, Well, Strong, Restore Youthful Looks!

Let your fight for better health begin now! Before you feel any warning of physical collapse, cleanse, and strengthen and build up your system. The one remedy for that tired drooping feeling is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the acknowledged king of all tonic medicines. Thousands of men and women in the late years of life retain their youthful looks and feeling simply because they regulate their system with this old reliable family remedy. Nothing so good for the bowels, stomach or kidneys. Cures headaches, prevents biliousness, stops aching pains in the back and limbs. Get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills today.

"Production and Thrift"

"Production and Thrift Agricultural War Book 1916" is a volume of 250 pages published by direction of Hon. Martin Birrell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Information supplied by men of Dominion-wide reputation is contained in it in regard to all lines of farm production. There is given as well a mine of statistical information concerning the world's production and consumption of foodstuffs.

A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Parke's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.

Serbia has laid the foundation of a navy. The first of her fleet has been called The Velika Serbia, which is helping to export transports across the Aegean. Each of the Allies intend to add one or two other vessels, and if they weather the war gales will leave them in Serbia's hands at the close of the war.

"Wish to marry my daughter, do you? Take my advice, don't."
"But why sir?"
"I have noticed evidence of insanity in her lately."
"Good heavens! What evidence?"
"She says she wants to marry you."

ELDERLY WOMEN SAFEGUARDED

Tell Others How They Were Carried Safely Through Change of Life.

Durand, Wis.—"I am the mother of fourteen children and I owe my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. When I was 45 and had the Change of Life, a friend recommended it and I gave my husband a bottle. I took it several bottles. I am now well and healthy and recommend your Compound to other ladies."
—Mrs. MARY RIDGWAY, Durand, Wis.
A Massachusetts Woman Writes: Blackstone, Mass.—"My troubles were from my age, and I felt awfully sick for three years. I had hot flashes often and frequently suffered from pains. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and now am well."
—Mrs. PIERRE COURNOYER, Box 239, Blackstone, Mass.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness, should be headed by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through this crisis.

How the Crown Prince of Germany Looks

The character of the Crown Prince of Germany is well known as a flirt, chocolate-soldier style of officer, and as a cynical critic of people not owning the sway of the German Will, his reputation is unique. But it has been left to Lady Wilson to convey in a few words an idea of his looks. Lady Wilson who was a fellow passenger with the Prince on his return from his Indian trip, says:— "His expression is elusive. If his features are insignificant, a foolish sandy, pallid look is accentuated by an uncompromising 'nut' coiffure. His hair, worn rather long, is brushed unmercifully back from a receding forehead; his moustache is embryonic. Yet there is fire about him, and devouring vitality. In his curious slanting eyes, that you can scarcely arrest for a second, so restless are they, it is impossible to read what is passing in his mind."

An Excellent Medicine For Childhood Ailments

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent remedy for childhood ailments. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish colds and simple fevers and cure all minor ills of little ones. Concerning them Mrs. H. N. Eisam, Owls Head, N. S., writes: "I always use Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones and find them an excellent medicine for childhood ailments." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

No Peace on a German Basis

From time to time, with each successive discouragement or with an apparent success, gained at a terrifying cost, Germany has put out peace feelers. The most recent of these appeared in the Berlin reply to the American demand that submarine murders cease forthwith. Church and State have been used to convey hints that Germany would have peace on her own terms. One after another the nations opposing Germany have emphatically answered the German plea. Some day it must of necessity dawn on the Prussian military clique that these nations mean exactly what they say—that there will be no peace on a German basis and that when peace eventually does come Germany will be obliged to agree to the terms, but will have not the slightest part in laying them down. —New York Herald.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most useful for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES, General Sec'y.

Soldiers' Pensions

Injured Should be Provided For so That They Can Live in Comfort

There is absolute unanimity in English-speaking Canada that the government cannot afford to neglect the pensioners in the matter of soldiers' pensions. Indeed, the question of generosity can hardly be put into the matter at all. When a man risks his life to save a fellow-being from drowning and is presented with a new suit of clothes as a reward, it does not strike anyone that generosity has been displayed. For the Canadian government to pay disabled soldiers a sufficient sum of money to enable them to support themselves after the war as well as they were able to support themselves before receiving their injuries is the barest justice. The idea ought not to be to discover the minimum sum upon which a crippled soldier can keep body and soul together, and to make this sum the basis of the pensions. Nor ought it to be to determine the amount that Canada can afford to give. There is no question of affording at all. Canada must give. Canada desires to give, the soldiers who have become permanently disabled in fighting her battles enough to maintain them in decency and comfort after the war.

The principle that officers should receive a higher rate of pension than partly or wholly disabled is one of ancient usages, but ought not to be pushed too far in this war. In fact, the officers, being recruited largely from professional and commercial classes, are placed at less disadvantage by such an injury as the loss of an eye or a hand than private soldiers who come from industrial classes and whose livelihood is earned by manual labor. A lawyer or a doctor who has lost a leg amputated, an architect who has lost a hand or a writer who has lost an arm can continue at his profession without serious handicap. It cannot be said that the scale of pensions proposed for officers is unduly handsome; no proposal to reduce it would be considered. The great necessity, however, is that the injured of the rank and file should be so provided for by a grateful country that they will live as comfortably after the war if they cannot work as they lived as workers before they sustained their wounds. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

"Asphodela Twobble went down into the tenement district yesterday to brighten the lives of the poor slum-dwellers."
"Highly commendable. What did she do for them?"
"She told them about the good times she's been having at Palm Beach."

Daughter—What's the matter, father? You look worried.
Father (just retired from business)—Well, you see, my dear, I've never been without things to worry me before, and it bothers me.

How a German Boy is Reared

From the Time of His Birth He Belongs First to the Nation

The German boy belongs first to Germany, and then to his parents. As soon as he is old enough to be taught he is educated in such a way as to make him a valuable asset to the nation, and, as a consequence, a success to himself. Pride of race brings pride of self, and Germany, being thorough in everything that it does, begins teaching the child the language of the country by using such literature as will early imbue him with the greatness of his race.

Early in life the boy is taught that he is a member of a huge, a national, co-operative institution. Individualism is encouraged to its fullest extent, but the strength of individualism will make co-operation so much stronger. He is nearly always taught French and English, in addition to his own language, so that when the time comes to measure his strength commercially against his competitors he shall be as fully equipped as it is possible to make him.

He is taught the full value of cleanliness and sanitation in school and at home. He is taught the value of discipline. He is made to realize that before he can hope to command he must learn to obey. He is taught why laziness courts failure, and how to avoid it.

When he is 15 years old and the time has arrived for him to adopt a trade or profession, here again the state steps in and helps him in every possible way. The future of the child is not left to the decision of parents, who, in most cases, are not competent to judge what the boy is best fitted for.

He must become an apprentice to the trade to which his gifts are best adapted and by the art of suggestion he is made to look forward with pleasure to the work he is about to undertake. In addition to his general training his employer is compelled, although compulsion is scarcely necessary, to give him sufficient time to attend a technical institution, not at night, but during his working day.

He is thus made proficient in all branches of his trade. He attends these technical institutions for at least three years. He is then encouraged to go on and when he is strong enough mentally and physically to attend evening classes he is expected to do so. Recreation is not forgotten, but the recreation is of a nature helpful towards making him either a proficient artisan or a professor.

In Germany a man is always encouraged to aim at reaching the top of his own social scale rather than to gain a place at the bottom of the one above. Better be a better carpenter than your father rather than a thirty-hobo-a-week clerk. The value of this is too self evident to need further comment.—Harry W. Wayne in T. P.'s Weekly.

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Likely He Knew!
O'Brien, (seeing a load of bricks lying on the street)—"Hullo, Murphy! Had a spill?"
Murphy—"My oath! Won't th' old man kick up a dust!"
O'Brien—"Ah, be jabbers, he need never know."
Murphy—"Oh, won't 'e 'e's under the bricks?"

Wife—Oh, Tom, look at the lovely silk stockings I got at a fire sale for seventeen cents. And not a thing the matter with them except the feet are burned off.

Why is a watch like a river?—Because it doesn't run long without winding.

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

"SILVER GLOSS" (EDWARDSBURG) Laundry Starch
"Silver Gloss" has been doing perfect starching in Canadian homes, for nearly 60 years. In one pound packages and six pound fancy enamelled tins.
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, BRANTFORD, CARDINAL, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Lily White" Corn Syrups, and Benson's Corn Starch. 235

Bringing Back the Frontier! \$10,000.00 Cash Prizes For Frontier Canadian Championships
The "Stampede"
Moose Jaw, Sask.
July 11th to 14th—Four Full Days
Cheapest Excursion Rates on all Railroads
Grand Re-Union; Competitive Tournament; Early Western Scenes; Featuring the World's Champion Bucking Horse Riders
This is YOUR Invitation For Further Particulars Write
A. P. Day, Manager. E. J. McMillan, Secretary.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you one.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
88 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good salary; work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

"Did you get a recommendation from your last mistress?"
"Yes'm."
"Where is it?"
"Sure it wasn't worth keeping ma'am."

Why is a watch like a river?—Because it doesn't run long without winding.

Nervous & Sleepless
Take 2 Tablets at Bedtime and you will arise feeling Refreshed, Bright & Vigorous.

When you feel gloomy and depressed and cannot sleep, suspect your nerves. When you shrink from company and would rather be alone you are losing confidence in yourself, and that can only mean weak nerves. It is not natural to be solitary and unsocial, it shows clearly that vitality has become reduced, and the nervous system correspondingly weakened. But take Dr. Cassell's Tablets for such a condition and you will be astonished at the results, astonished at the bright new health you will gain, at the splendid vigour and vitality they will give you.

Mr. Poole, a business man of 60, Infirmary Road, Sheffield, England, says:—"I had lost all confidence in myself, and was actually afraid to meet people. The alertness and activity I had formerly possessed were gone. My digestion was feeble, and sleeplessness was terrible. But when I commenced taking Dr. Cassell's Tablets I soon felt better. Now I am as well and fit as any man of my age."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative, and Anti-Spasmic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anemia, Sleeplessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fog, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Disease, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.
Sole Proprietors.—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets
GET A FREE SAMPLE
Britain's Greatest Remedy

THE WAR A STRUGGLE FOR RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

MORAL PREPAREDNESS THE PLEA TO AMERICA

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, Tell the American People Why Canada is Engaged in the War, and Makes a Plea for the Preparedness of American Mind and Conscience

"My plea is for the preparedness of the American mind, of the American conscience, of the American will," was the declaration of Dr. J. A. Macdonald to a mass meeting under the auspices of the Presbyterian General Assembly held at Atlantic City recently. He spoke for more than an hour in the interest of colleges and universities and their part in the world conflict of ideas. References to Canada's part in the conflict in Europe were cheered.

What saves this world war from being, in the eyes even of a Canadian, an unredemptive and undisputed brutality is that, more than any of the great wars of history, it is a struggle not for territory but for freedom, for the freedom of the soul, for the ideal of liberty: a struggle for the right of a free people to govern themselves, and for equality of opportunity for the little kingdoms and the small nationalities: a struggle for the right to a place in the sun, not for the Great Powers alone, Britain and France and Germany and Russia, but for Belgium and Denmark and Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and Greece and the Balkan States, that they, too, as freely and securely as their larger neighbors, may each be free to live their own life, to cherish their own ideals, and to make their distinctive contribution to the civilization and freedom of the world. For anything less noble Canadians, too, ought to be too proud to fight. But for anything more worthy none of the heroes and patriots of old ever had a chance to go out and die.

Preceding, he dealt with the phases through which the nations, and particularly France and Britain, had passed in their struggle for the freedom of ideas, for the rights of the common people, and for equal justice for all classes before the law. In the world conflict of ideas there could be no neutrality and in this connection he said:

Preparedness? Yes. If America is to play any worthy part in the gigantic conflict of ideas, which will equip the world for the most advanced of Forces has spent itself, it is high time America made ready for that inevitable struggle.

But the readiness for which I plead on this occasion and in this presence is the preparedness of the American Mind, the preparedness of the American Conscience, the preparedness of the American Will.

Better, infinitely better, to go into the war at the battlefronts of Europe and on the high seas with an army and a Navy weaker and worse equipped than the most alarmist nigger of American unpreparedness in his wildest nightmare ever dreamed, than to line up in the world conflict of ideas with an undisciplined national mind, a seared national conscience and an irresolute national will. These are the Verdun battlefronts of our nation's life. Surrender them to the enemies of Truth and Freedom and Honor, and, no matter what happens to your battalions and your battle-ships, your nation will have lost its soul.

My pleading, therefore, with you and with all Americans, in this time of national fear and international peril, is not so much for or against the preparedness policy for Navy or Army. As a Canadian that is not my business. In that national controversy I am a neutral.

But Canadians also are Americans. To us as to you in the new day of the new world the desolated war nations will look for leadership in those policies and programs that make for international peace.

Will Co-operate

Formation of Committee of Commerce and Agriculture Planned

The formation of a committee of commerce and agriculture for Saskatchewan, composed of representatives of all the business and farmers organizations of the province is advocated by the Regina board of trade and the secretary has been instructed to communicate with the various organizations interested with the purpose of arranging a preliminary meeting.

The matter was fully discussed at a meeting of the board and it was shown that the object of the committee would be to discuss all matters at issue between the various interests and to advance those of the people of the province by co-operating to the fullest possible extent. The organization of the committee will probably be based on much the same lines as the council of commerce and agriculture which meets in Winnipeg.

People and Land Poorer

The shortage of meat in Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt and Leipzig and other large cities is accounted for by the lack of nitrates by which the land—as a rule very impoverished—is nourished. Germany has for many years had to rely upon imported nitrates to keep her soil in a prolific condition. Then, the shrinkage of labor on farms, and the commandeering of live stock for the needs of the German Army at the eastern and western fronts, have contributed to bring about a serious state of affairs. Political economists have held a conference in Berlin for the purpose of advising the State as to the best methods of conserving other food supplies, which may be required in a larger degree, if the war should pass into another winter.

Ten C. P. R. Scholarships

From 1917 onward the C. P. R. Company will award ten McGill scholarships, instead of five, as at present, to employees or sons of employees who take the University course, which includes chemical, electrical, mechanical and civil engineering.

The Spirit of the West

Westerners Have Readily Responded to the Call of Danger

Eastern Canada does not need to be reminded of what Western Canada has done in this war. In the western Provinces one looks, and not in vain, for the cheery optimism and splendid enthusiasm of youth. These sterling qualities have nowhere been so strikingly displayed as in the record of recruiting since the war began. It is not that the West can claim to be more thoroughly impregnated with the spirit of British freedom, but rather that there the spirit of youth, which is the soul of adventure, readily responds to the call of danger from the "little island our fathers held for home." The Calgary News-Telegram claims for Alberta a new record:

"Their Parliamentary duties having been disposed of for another year, several more members of the Alberta Legislature have exchanged the toga for the uniform, and today more than twenty per cent. of the Provincial Law-makers are under the colors. All told, there are fifty-five representatives in the House at Edmonton, and of these eleven have already signed up for service overseas. This is one more than a fifth, and it is doubtful if there is any other legislative body in the Dominion that can make a better showing."

"Of the eleven Alberta soldiers, two are Colonels, one is a Major, three are Captains, three hold rank as lieutenants, and two are privates. One of the three Captains has been active since the outbreak of the war, and is home on furlough, and one of the three lieutenants has risen from the ranks. Taking everything into consideration, it is a most democratic as well as a most patriotic body, this Alberta Legislature. Its members are fighters when it comes to politics and yet it is seldom that one side of the House goes eye to eye with the other but on the question of patriotism the fifty-five members are a unit."

This is a record of which Albertans have reason to be proud. The swift under-tow of the European war is a unifying force throughout the Empire. East and West in Canada are one in this war. The only rivalry between them is how best to serve their day and generation in the spirit of unity and freedom so that Canadians hurry into the call of the motherland, can truly say they catch the vision of the years to be."

"The ears we hugged drop out of vision."

Our hearts with deeper thoughts dial step from days of our division into the grandeur of our fate."

—Toronto Globe.

Women Run War Hospitals

Constitute Whole Staff From Surgeons to Orderlies

A hospital in which only the patients are men is one of the war time innovations in London. It is in Endell street near Covent Garden Market, and the entire staff, from cooks to surgeons, are women. The institution is the outgrowth of a movement known as the Women's Hospital Corps. A little body of women left England for France in the early stages of the war to nurse the wounded soldiers, but later they were called back, as they were needed even more urgently to care for the many wounded soldiers brought home to England.

From this small beginning the hospital, which will accommodate 500 wounded soldiers, sprang. The wounded soldier is considerably surprised, if he is well enough to take notice, to be brought to the hospital and see only women orderlies in the corridors, and women surgeons and physicians to attend him.

The medical staff consists of eight surgeons under the direction of a chief surgeon, a dental surgeon, an ophthalmic surgeon, a pathologist, an X-ray operator, an anaesthetist and a number of physicians. In addition, women medical students visit the hospital, and the entire administration supervision of the hospital is in women's hands.

Humanity Still Thrives

The following story is told by the Brooklyn Times

Down in Nassau, in the Bahamas, a negro lad of ten years swallowed, or started to swallow, a seed of the native sapsodilla, and it caught. The seed is nearly an inch long, with a barb on each end, and the barbs held it fast in the boy's bronchial tubes. The local surgeons were unable to aid him, no steamers were plying between a nearer port than New York, and the victim's parents were too poor, anyway, to employ skilled aid.

A clergyman of Boston heard of the case and went to the rescue. He arranged to have the boy sent here on a liner that stopped at the Bahamas; he cut the red tape at the Customs House, Ellis Island, and Quarantine and he got that boy to St. Luke's Hospital just twenty-four hours before death was due, according to the specialists who now have him in charge. They say the obstruction will be removed and the boy will live.

Ten years ago, who would have thought the life of an illiterate negro in an alien country worth saving at such a cost? What physician would even have estimated the possibility of an operation outside the charity hospital in the community in which he resided?

The same—I think the way she treats her husband is positively awful! Well, to say the least, it's awfully positive!

The Country Store

Few People Appreciate the Convenience of a Retail Store in the Town

The country store has come in for much harsh criticism. Some of this criticism was undoubtedly deserved. Much was not. The men in the retail country business may have felt the criticism, but it did not hurt their business until the mail-order system was inaugurated, but the mail-order house, assisted by the criticism, has been cutting more deeply each year into the business of the retail country store, until at the present time the country store at the smaller points is doing a very meagre business, and is now causing anxiety as some features are beginning to entirely disappear, such as retail lumber yards, retail implement businesses with their stocks of repairs, and even some retail stores. People are beginning to realize that the country store is by far too convenient to entirely disappear when there are always certain commodities or repairs that are wanted immediately, and which cannot wait for the mail-order to bring. There are certain commodities that cannot well be ordered by mail, and there are times when cash cannot be paid, and we have yet to find the mail-order system doing business on credit. This has made it necessary for the country store to charge higher prices than would be necessary if it were doing the whole business of the community on a cash basis. As it is, the store finds it necessary to carry credit for a part of its customers, and also to make up for certain losses, and it is also necessary for the store to carry stocks of goods for longer periods.

On the other hand, we believe that in the past the business of the local store was hardly based on efficiency, and in too many cases it has been charging all that the trade would bear, in other words, too many stores handling the same line of goods tried to make a living in the same community, and the result was higher prices, too high prices. These factors made it very easy for mail-order houses to do business in the country, and these same factors induced farmers to start co-operative buying of commodities until the practice has become general, even spreading to those districts where there are really efficient country stores.

But the matter has now reached that stage where there is danger of losing the convenience of the local retail distributor, and we are beginning to realize that this is a convenience, and also the fact that it costs something to secure this convenience. But we also realize that the retail trade can put on much more satisfactory faces. Either the country retail business must be done by farmers' co-operative companies, which are showing efficiency and economy, or the men at present engaged in the retail trade in the country must get together and develop greater efficiency. Efficiency that will enable them to handle a wider variety of goods, to render better service, to have the right to expect for the profits taken on the commodities the stores handle. We have seen some very good retail establishments that are already rendering efficient service. These should be hunted up, and their methods studied, and developed.

This efficient service, however, cannot be fully developed until such a time as the store is put on a cash basis, and some other organization carries the credit for the farmer. The country retailer cannot be expected to in any way compete with mail-order houses doing a cash business as long as it is necessary for him to do a big share of his business on time. Here is where there is need for an efficient rural credit system, or a more efficient service from the bank, or a credit system, so that there will be no need for the country stores, implement men or others to render a credit service to the farmer in addition to their regular business.

As stated, there are but few who readily admit they appreciate the convenience of the retail store in the village, but they are only beginning to appreciate what it would mean to lose that service. Co-operative buying on a wholesale basis or the mail-order house cannot give that convenience. They have undoubtedly have their merits in handling certain bulky commodities, but they cannot give the convenience of the retail store.

Sudan Grass

Valuable Forage Plant Which Has Proven Its Feeding Value

Since the publication of the article upon Sudan Grass in a recent issue of The Furrow there have been thousands of inquiries from farmers throughout the United States and many from Canada asking as to the feeding value of this crop and the probability of its growing in various sections.

Inasmuch as this was our first experience with the plant, we are unable accurately to advise. After our seed had ripened, we cut the tops with the intention of saving all the seed in order to plant enough this coming year to determine its value as pasture, soiling crop and hay.

After we had removed the seed heads, we cut the hay with a mower and fed it to dairy cows. While it was ripe, dry and apparently uninviting, the cattle ate it ravenously, preferring it to alfalfa hay. So far as we were able to observe there was no decrease in the flow of milk. We attribute the appetizing quality to the fact that it is a semi-saccharine sorghum, which necessarily gives it a pleasant, sweetish taste.

As to its adaptability to various climates and conditions, we have had reports from semi-arid sections, irrigated sections, and high and low altitudes, all indicating that it is a very desirable crop. We have advised farmers in high altitudes and in semi-arid regions to drill in rows and cultivate with the ordinary corn cultivator, keep down the weeds, and maintain a mulch. We cannot, however, guarantee that the plant is markedly drought resisting, nor that it will mature in high altitudes until more extensive demonstrations have been made.—The Furrow.

Prairie Summerfallow

By Prof. G. H. Cutler, University of Saskatchewan

If Mr. Angus MacKay the father of Saskatchewan Agriculture were asked what he considered the one most potent factor in the development of Saskatchewan's grain producing potentialities he would probably say, "The Summerfallow." For upwards of fifty-five years the fallow has been widely used in this province. Some farmers follow alternate years, others one in three years, others one in four and a few employ the fallow only when no other course is open.

In all dry farming operations where grain growing is the leading line of farming the bare fallow has come to be regarded as indispensable. It lends itself very favorably to the handling of large areas. In this respect it is, and will probably continue to be more popular than the covered fallow, the adoption of which is not wide in western Canada. Experiments at the University at Saskatoon seem to point repeatedly to the fact that almost as good yields can be obtained after corn which has been carefully tilled as from the bare fallow. While the bare fallow is more costly in that no crop is harvested, and while it doubtless dissipates much plant food elements, it has proven a very valuable instrument in the hands of intelligent grain growers in suppressing weed growth and conserving moisture.

1. To conserve moisture.
2. To control weeds.

The rainfall in Saskatchewan ranges from 12 to 18 inches on the average. This is inadequate when one considers that plants require a large amount of moisture for normal development. Approximately 550 tons of moisture are required to develop one ton of dry matter. Again, for each two bushel yield of wheat per acre, on inch of rain is required. Thus the conservation of all the moisture which falls becomes a determining factor towards success.

Weeds hamper the growth of plants by crowding upon them and by robbing them of valuable moisture. Many of our western weeds are so large and vigorous that grain plants cannot compete with them, these same weeds require, in many instances, more moisture per unit of dry matter developed than the majority of grain plants.

1. Plough before the rain comes.
2. Plough before the weeds become developed.

In this connection, Mr. Angus MacKay says that the fallow should be ploughed in June and certainly not later than the middle of July. But if left until the end of July or in August one might as well be in bed. Ploughing at this time—after the rainy season in June is like putting out the rain water barrel after the shower is over. Where moisture is the limiting factor early ploughing is essential but where frost is the limiting factor earliness does not become so insistent.

Deep ploughing, especially on the lighter soils and the older fields, insures the greater conservation of moisture. Deep ploughing acts as a reservoir in which the moisture may be retained and not allowed to run off until such times as it can soak down. This deep layer of soil also acts as a heavy mulch in checking evaporation. On the heavier soils and new lands, especially where the rainfall approaches the 18 and 20 inch limit shallower ploughing may be advisable.

Once ploughing in June in dry areas, has proven the most satisfactory. A second late ploughing on land containing weed seeds, turns the seeds where, when spring comes, they germinate and give trouble in the growing crop. In the drier parts the second ploughing is occasioned by a loss of moisture which is reflected in the following crop.

"Keep the black" is a good motto. Firmness of soil and freedom from weeds are essentials to be desired in handling the fallow. The disc harrow is criticized by many farmers because it pulverizes the soil so fine that it readily blows. It is often pointed out that the exclusive use of the drag harrows causes drifting in which the frequent use of the duck-foot cultivator is resorted to.

In general it should be added that the fallow is absolutely essential in the south-west, it is less essential but advisable in south-eastern and central Saskatchewan. It is to be desired occasionally in the north-west but need be less frequent in the east and north-east.

If the crop on fallow grows too rank and lodges or too late and suffers from frost then consider whether you have to follow so often or plough so deep or so early in June or whether the pastured fallow is not better for you.

If weeds grow more luxuriantly on an early fallow and the cost of keeping them down is thereby increased—it is but natural evidence that such a fallow is achieving its only legitimate function—the storage and conservation of soil moisture. The cost of the added cultivation is of course an added charge against the fallow. In soils where the moisture supply limits the yield of crops it has yet to be demonstrated that early fallowing even at a greater cost does not pay.

Irrigation Convention

The Convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association to be held in Kamloops July 25, 26 and 27, is being looked forward to with great interest. A strong representative local board of control consisting of members of agricultural associations and farmers institutes, has charge of the arrangements and is acting in unison with the executive drawn from all provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. As there are several systems at work in the immediate neighborhood of Kamloops, water brought on the land by gravitation, pumping by means of the city's hydro-electric plant forty miles distant, gasoline engines, and current wheels, students of irrigation will find enough practical work to satisfy their craving for knowledge in this direction.

The Sedgwick Pantograph observes that most women are called upon to love two men—the one who is home when company arrives and the one who is home the rest of the time.

From a Farmer's Wallet

Honesty in Business Transactions Pays Every Time

Have you ever heard a farmer say after he has sold a poor, worn-out cow for a good price "I got a big price for her, she was getting along in years and would not be worth much another year?" And say this right before the young folks. What kind of an education is that for boys and girls? If father is tricky, is not that a lesson in deception for the young folks? They think father is all right. What father does and says must be all right for them to do so; so the world is made a little bit better.

I knew a man whose son sold a yoke of oxen. After he had the money in his hands and the oxen were gone, the old father said to his boy: "Now, my boy, that was too much for those oxen. They were not worth it. You take part of that money and give it back to the neighbor. We can't afford to take his money in any such way." But the son protested. "He agreed to the price, father. It was a fair bargain!" The old man was firm, however, and insisted that his son had over-reached and should pay back part of the money, and he finally did so. Do you suppose either of them ever lost anything by that course? No, they did not. The man who bought those oxen spoke of the farmer and his son as honest men, worthy to be believed in every spot and place. Yes, long after they were both dead and gone that story was told of them and their memory was the more fragrant for that simple little transaction.

Now, I have called this a small matter. I have not used the right word. No such thing is a small matter. It is a great thing that we shall ever do, one of us, live the pure, clean, white life. We can get along without the money; the character we must have. And all the little things we do day-by-day help to make up character. Not reputation—that is only the froth whipped up by the wind on the top of the ocean depths below. Reputation is only a few lines written about us in the dust. Character is the deep, graven story of the inner life, written for eternity.—Edgar I. Vincent

Daylight Saving

Hour Taken From Sleep of Sloth Adds Millions to Wealth of World

In Europe, where saving is now so necessary, several countries have jumped all the clocks ahead an hour, with a great deal of economizing those valuable 60 minutes from sleep, sloth for the urgent needs of daywork. Germany alone estimates an annual saving of over \$400,000,000 a year in light and power bills.

Possibly it is a reflex of this stimulus of innovation that is displayed in a kindred proposition advanced on this side of the water whereby one of our foremost activities—Stock Exchange trading—would gain an hour. The gain would not lie in stealing a march upon the clock, but in shaving the whole trading day itself ahead 60 minutes, as measured in terms of the old reckoning and as compared with other every day activities.

And there is a real economy urged—not so much in physical light as in better distribution and use of time—in favor of the proposition recently agitated in New York to open the Exchange at nine o'clock and close at five. The usually convivial type of broker, who never appeared at the office until ten o'clock, has passed into limbo, along with the "bet a million" financier and the salesman whose business "compels" him to drink. And in his stead we find the man of affairs who realizes that his mental structure is reared on a basis of physical fitness, and who, accordingly, finds on the links, the tennis courts and the broad highways, the well-being he requires.

The great American game—baseball—will bring many more devotees into the sun and open air when the market closes at two o'clock; and that extra hour of daylight, invested in out-of-door employments, will yield goodly dividends of health and enjoyment, whereas in its present position, before the market opens, it is simply idle funds.—Boston News Bureau.

To Make Warm Clothes

Fibres of Tropical Trees Used For a Variety of Domestic Purposes

A new material has just been discovered which is likely to produce an absolutely fresh British industry. This material is lighter and warmer than anything else on the market, and is made from the fibre of certain trees which grow in the tropics.

It is called Cordem fleece, and its thickness is sufficiently warm to line ordinary clothes, such as overcoats or dressing gowns; two thicknesses are sufficient for such military requirements as airman's suits or motor coats.

In three or four thicknesses this Cordem fleece is not only exceedingly warm for the severest of winter weather, but is sufficiently buoyant to act as a life preserver in case of a disaster at sea, and the thickness of the fleece in this case is not so great as to make the waistcoat or other garment made with it unsightly.

Mr. Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, had somewhat unusual experience the other day. Discovered by a number of school urchins in London, an imaginative youth shouted, "There is McKenna, Charlie, the man who didn't tax our penny cinemas."

In a moment every school boy without sound gathered round the statesman, and shouting, "Three cheers for Mr. show friend," he was asked for a speech.

But Mr. McKenna, who as a front bencher was rare fertility of repartee and resourcefulness in debate, had to apply his wits for once in another direction—he beat a hurried retreat, much to the delight of the laughing London school kids, who kept cheering till he was well out of sight.

Sir Walter Scott was a seventh son. John Wesley was one of nineteen children. Alfred Tennyson was the third of seven sons.

THE HOME TOWN AS A FACTOR IN THE VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY

HOME TOWN ADVANTAGES NOT APPRECIATED

Proximity to a Good, Live Town Invariably Enhances the Value of Farm Property, and Every Assistance Should be Given to Building up the Home Market

Why Do Boys Leave the Farm

Farmers' Sons Should be Given Some Incentive to Stay on the Farm

If the farmers' sons would remain on the farm and keep pace with the new developments in agriculture with the same degree of activity that characterizes manufacturing and other industries, the problem of maintaining fertility and supplying food for the nation would be solved.

Boys leave the farm because they are not given material encouragement to remain while they are in their "teens." The life of the average young boy on the farm is not very pleasant for many reasons. The hours of labor are long, drudgery is constant and the conveniences such as he has seen in city homes are lacking. No incentive is offered to overcome those disagreeable features. Most boys, when young, want to become farmers like their fathers. They listen to the representations of the agricultural colleges and the well-meaning city farmer enthusiasts picture the beauties of farm life, but when they face the cold reality the following morning, they are dissatisfied and want to leave the farm.

I believe I know how the majority of farm boys feel, for I was one myself, and have observed them for more than a half century. I believe that there is a remedy for this, and that act the dislike for the farm which so often prevails among them, and that remedy is encouragement. Some incentive must be offered, not after boys have reached their majority, but while they are just "kids."

The following incident, which came to my notice many years ago, fairly illustrates what I mean by incentive, or encouragement, and the discouraging factor:

The doctor was visiting a patient in the country. Just as he was leaving the house, little Johnny, the farmer's eight year old son, said, "Doctor, this is my birthday and papa has given me a pig. I want you to see it." He proudly led the doctor to the pen, where he showed him a nice little black pig about a week old. He explained quite minutely the superior points of this pig and said that he was going to take care of it and, when it got to be a big hog, would sell it and have "lots of money."

From time to time during the summer Johnny took great pride in showing his pig, watching it eat, and keeping it clean. Three times a day he would strut like a little man out to the pen carrying skim milk and an armful of corn, and tried to act and talk like a full grown farmer. As the summer progressed he enlarged the pen, giving his pet some extra pasture, and quite often would gather green vegetation for it. On one occasion he stated that next year he was going to buy two or three pigs with his money and ask papa to rent him a piece of ground so that he could raise his own corn. He concluded by saying that he "was going to be a farmer and raise hogs and get rich."

When the pig was ten months old, Johnny's father sold his hog, including Johnny's. Johnny was very proud of his pig and declared it would weigh lots more than any hog on the place. The following morning the hogs were delivered at the station, and the doctor, anxious to know how much larger Johnny's pig was, because of the careful attention it had received, than his father's lot, went to see it weighed. When the hogs were being driven on the scales Johnny said, "Papa, aren't you going to weigh my pig separately?" The father in a cold way said, "My pig! Whose corn fed that pig? Get out of the way. Don't bother me." And Johnny was dumb. His lips quivered, the tears rolled down his cheeks and he walked away broken-hearted and discouraged.

The next year Johnny did not raise a pig, for all incentive was taken away; all his hopes and dreams were blasted.

Today the old farm where Johnny lived is dilapidated and unproductive. John is not a farmer, but a worthless, shiftless individual living in town. His ambition was blighted the day his pig was sold. What might not Johnny have become had his father taken him into partnership the day the pig was sold?

Enemy Admits Food Shortage

The Germans are at last admitting a shortage of food. A leading article in The Schleissische Zeitung, the organ of the great Chistian landowners, says:

"It is childish to continue always to hide the truth. Let us openly admit that the difficulties that have arisen, mainly in the great towns, are caused not merely by lack of system in the distribution of the necessary articles of food, but also by the fact that the supply of such articles is inadequate."

The journal admits that grievous discontent has spread in all directions in consequence of defects in the system of dealing with the food supply, and hopes that the measures introduced in the new Imperial Food Department will improve the situation.

Un-Alien Australia

Only one per cent. of the male population of Australia were born in Germany or Austria, and as regards the female population only half of one per cent. are of German or Austrian birth.

These facts are revealed in a return prepared by Mr. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, from the latest available figures.

The size and importance of the home town is the greatest single factor influencing the value of property in the vicinity. The value of the home town to the people living in and near it has been told, and re-told, on every possible occasion and in all sorts of ways. Still, we have not yet come to appreciate what the home town really means—measured by the cold business standard of dollars and cents—to the people who own or cultivate land within the market zone of the town.

A little story, true by the way, and similar instances within the experience of every man, will emphasize the influence a home town has on land values and bring the facts right close to everybody, better than a serious discussion of the subject. After all, there is no illustration quite so strong as a story that exactly fits the case; no example so striking as some simple happening, with which we are all familiar.

A man with a large family and a small income owned a piece of land in a pioneer country where towns were few and far between. He struggled along for years without making any material advancement. His fortunes did not improve. His family suffered privations, were denied the cheering influence of society, and his children were growing up uneducated.

Considering all these disadvantages and handicaps, due solely to the distance of his farm from a town or trading point, he determined to sell out and move to some place where the conditions of living were more inviting. He offered his land, together with all the improvements thereon, for twenty-five dollars an acre, despite his best efforts and the efforts of all his acquaintances he could not find a buyer. Nobody wanted the farm. The land was too far from a market and there were few advantages of the kind that appeal strongest to the women and children of the family.

For years this man was unable to sell his farm even at a price that would have meant a loss to him. Finally, a railroad was built through the country, a branch road of no great importance, but certainly a real convenience locally. A station was established within a few miles of the farm owned by our unfortunate friend and a little town sprang up, as Western towns do, and thrived as only towns in a new country can thrive.

Almost overnight there was a good graded school, churches, pretentious stores, places of amusement, good shopping facilities and a growing home market.

Now, right here just a word about this home market proposition. Speaking of the home market is like talking about the home town. People do not seem to understand or appreciate what it means to them. Little impression is created because we all become accustomed to such conveniences and such advantages and they only attract attention by their absence. The only man who talks a great deal about the home market is the fellow who hasn't any such thing. He is the man who gets very much exercised about building up a home market.

In a broad general way, the home market means that many farm products before unsalable, owing to lack of shipping and handling facilities and home consumption, come into demand at profitable prices.

Take it in the case of our farmer friend who was so anxious to sell his land at a ruinous price. His fortunes changed with the coming of the home town. Products upon which he previously depended for his money income were either enhanced in price or the cost of marketing was much reduced, or both. Anyway, his yearly income was greatly increased, although he did not farm an extra acre of land or produce any more grain or live stock than he did before. His land was no longer unproductive, but improvements represented no greater expenditure of capital or labor, still he was offered one hundred dollars an acre for his land—and would-be purchasers were numerous.

Talk about the Lamp of Aladdin, the Fables of Aesop, or the fairy tales of old. Here, by some mysterious influence, the value of this man's land was increased four-fold almost overnight, without the expenditure of a single hour of labor or a lone dollar of extra capital on his part. All this was brought about by the building up of a home town.

While this story illustrates in a simple and forcible way one advantage of the home town, the strangest part is yet to come. Now listen. Our one-time unfortunate friend refused to sell his farm, and every reader of this story can tell the reason why.

Oppose British Plan to Feed the Poles

It is declared on information from authoritative German sources that there is not the slightest chance that Germany will accept the British stipulations regarding the plan to feed the civilian population of Poland through an American "commission." It is therefore not considered likely that any relief for the Polish people will be accomplished this

NEW ARRIVALS AT RAMSAY'S BUSY STORE

Car, 40,000 lbs.,
Robin Hood Flour

Car, 24,000 lbs.,
CANNED GOODS

ENOUGH
SAID

"The Busy Store" Yours for Summer Business,
-:- -:- J. A. RAMSAY

P. S.—On account of the school examinations our time of receiving School Essays has been postponed until July 10th. Quite a few are to hand already. Boys and girls get busy.

DROP SIDING

Just received a car load of

Dry Pine Drop Siding

Which we can sell practically as cheap as the ordinary yard sells shiplap. This is the best material for granaries, barns, etc. as it is tongue grooved, instead of the ordinary lap. Ask to see our Screen Doors and Windows

Also our 8 and 10 foot posts and 12 and 16 foot poles for corners and corals.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.
C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

MASSEY-HARRIS AGENCY

We sell every kind of Implement that is used on a farm.
Call and see our Plows before buying.
Wagons any weight, Boxes and Grain Tanks.

Hunter's old stand 5th Avenue, - Gleichen,
Agent for Singer Sewing machines, sewing machine oil and needles
kept on hand

A. R. TUDHOPE,
Agent

Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of Alberta.
20 Years experience. Terms reasonable

Crown Lumber Coy.

One car split cedar posts
18 inches to 21 inches. These are the
largest split post on the market.

C. B. HYNDMAN, AGENT, GLEICHEN.

T. H. Beach
Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness
Store. Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

NURSING

Maternity cases a specialty. Practi-
cal experience. Terms \$15 per
week.

MISS L. TEGGERDINE
Student Chautauque School of nurs-
ing, Jamestown, New York P. O.
Box 292, Bassano, 71

FOR TRADE—General store busi-
ness, with stock valued at about \$17,000
Will exchange for ranch or farm.
Write box W Call office. 16

Gleichen Opera House

One night only

Monday, July 17

Barnum & Alesworth offer

an elaborate scenic revival of Harriette Beecher Stowe's
immortal masterpiece

Uncle Tom's Cabin

The play that will never die. Produced by a most capable
cast in all its original entirety. The same funny Topsy, the
same laugh provoking Marks, the same Uncle Tom and Eva.

15 Acting People

The most expensive complete scenic pro-
duction ever seen here

Admission 75c and \$1.00
Children 25c.

Seats at Brosseau's Parlors

Direction United Producing Co.



More About The Bridge

By JOHN GLAMBECK

Queenstown, July 9, 1916.

Editor CALL:—

When the government issued its appeal to the farmers of the country for more production and thrift the Queenstown farmers responded nobly. Every available acre was put into crop and the work well done and as we had a favorable season the result was an enormous crop. But when we had that million bushel crop harvested and ready for market we found that our annual troubles of getting the crop to the railroad had increased a thousand fold and only added misery to our condition. And the same government that spurred us on to raise bigger crops, absolutely refused to lift a finger to help us market it. Of course, we do not blame the government for the car shortage, blockades, insufficient supply of ocean steamers and the other things incidental to the war, which we in common with other farmers, have been up against, but we do blame the government for continually refusing to build a bridge across the Bow opposite our nearest shipping point.

For years we have pleaded in vain for the erection of this bridge and we have been put off with all kinds of excuses. We have been told that the government did not want to go to the expense of building a bridge when we were shortly to have a railroad. A rather cheap way of getting around it, particularly when they knew that they have absolutely nothing to say as to when that road should be built, this being the business of a private concern. We have also been told that there were other districts as badly in need of a bridge as we are. This may be so; but I hardly think that there are any districts, saying near a certain point on a railroad, where so much grain is raised. In fact in most of the newer districts mixed farming predominates and very little hauling is done. But if there are any that needs it should certainly have a bridge. Practically every man who has come here to farm has done so on the government's invitation. Is it right and justifiable, after we came here and transformed the wilderness into an agricultural community to leave us out in the cold unable to market our grain.

As to the railway, we have been told that three new elevator companies, now building at Lomond, have got the assurance from the C. P. R. that the road will not be built north of Lomond for at least four years. Whether true or not I don't know but the prospect does not look very bright. Four or five years more of the misery, we are passing through now is almost unendurable. It is enough to drive every Queenstown farmer from the district. Of course, it is of little use to denounce the C. P. R. It is purely a private concern, in business not for its health nor to help out anyone but simply to make the most possible profits for the shareholders. The C. P. R. asks no bonus for its extensions from the government, hence the government has no control nor say as to when extensions should be built. Years ago the C. P. R. got every possible thing that could be gotten from the government. They were given an empire, about half of all the best land in the western provinces. Since then the company have been able to get along fairly well on their own hook. They have special privileges, pay no taxes and receive a good price for their land. Yes, while the C. P. R. are doing very well and need nobody's help. As a corporation the C. P. R. is governed by one rule—profit. As individuals both the officials and shareholders are not worse than most people, in fact some of them are real gentlemen. Last winter, when about twenty Queenstown farmers went to Calgary, spending their own time and money in order to talk to one of the high officials of the great corporation, delegation was cordially received. The official in question allowed us all the time

we wanted to tell our troubles, he said he was convinced that we had a hard time of it and his whole heart went out in sympathy for us. But when it came to apply the only remedy that would end the sufferings, namely, extending the road north for at least 25 miles, he told us that there was nothing doing. The great corporation that employed him did not yet look upon that extension as a paying proposition. Whenever that time comes we shall have the road and not one minute before. And what does it matter to the C. P. R. if we spend two days or a week hauling a load of grain or whether we haul it to Gleichen, Bassano, Lomond or Vulcan, it all goes to the C. P. R., so why should they worry.

(Continued next issue)

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager
V. G. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. W68

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager



LOTS FOR
YOUR MONEY
NOW

You'll get lots of change back if you com in
and buy from us now.

We have put our prices away down low to
move our summer goods out fast.

Hicks Trading Co.

we wanted to tell our troubles, he said he was convinced that we had a hard time of it and his whole heart went out in sympathy for us. But when it came to apply the only remedy that would end the sufferings, namely, extending the road north for at least 25 miles, he told us that there was nothing doing. The great corporation that employed him did not yet look upon that extension as a paying proposition. Whenever that time comes we shall have the road and not one minute before. And what does it matter to the C. P. R. if we spend two days or a week hauling a load of grain or whether we haul it to Gleichen, Bassano, Lomond or Vulcan, it all goes to the C. P. R., so why should they worry.

But while we know that a railroad would benefit us the most we are not really so far from town or road if we could only cross the Bow river when we want to. Cluny, our nearest and natural shipping point, is practically only from 14 to 20 miles from most of us. With a bridge across the river we could haul our grain any time and most of us could make the round trip in one day.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and many other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice.

LOST—White horse, weight 1300, main roached last fall, branded 56 on left shoulder. Tail pulled last spring. Reward \$5. A. B. Johansen Standard. 17

STRAYED—Dark brown mare with white strip on face and dark bay mare, two geldings and two fillies all branded 3 on right shoulder. K

\$10 reward for information leading to recovery. J. Kidd, Queenstown. 17

HAY TENDERS WANTED—Tenders will be received by the undersigned for the cutting and stacking of 160 tons of hay. For full particulars apply to O. G. Calquhoun, Circle Farm, Queenstown. 20

PLOWING Tenders will be received by the undersigned for plowing 300 acres of stubble land. Apply to O. G. Calquhoun, Queenstown. 20

RUNNING—With my horses on 8 23 20 W of 1th M, one brown gelding aged, small star, white spot on left hind hoof, branded on right shoulder and right hip and 19

on left shoulder and on left hip. John Clark, box 52, Gleichen. Duncan Clark, brand reader. 19

PIANO LESSONS I am prepared to take a few piano pupils. Mrs. C. L. Farman. 18

FOR SALE—Two choice stallions 5 and 8 years old, one Clydesdale and one Percheron. These horses are the right kind to produce the big geldings. My horses will challenge comparison and will give a good account of themselves. Write for particulars and price. Come and see them 2 1/2 miles west of Gleichen, N.E. 4 22 22, 23, Jas. H. Walker. 71

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received up to noon on Thursday, July 20th, 1916, for the painting of the Blind Creek school house, 22x32 and 11 foot ceiling of house, and barn 16x28 8 foot plate, barn new; and out houses. Work to commence July 31st. Apply to P. T. Rhoades, Blind Creek, Alta. 17